APPLICATION UNDER UNITED STATES PATENT LAWS

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Invention: ***"Method of Manufacturing A Side Stem Monopole Antenna"***

Inventor (s): Jovan E. Lebaric and Andy Dao

Pillsbury Winthrop LLP
Intellectual Property Group
1600 Tysons Boulevard
McLean, Virginia 22102
Attorneys: Christohper D. Agnew
Telephone: **(650) 233-4609**

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SPECIFICATION

APPLICATION FOR UNITED STATES PATENT

METHOD OF MANUFACTURING A SIDE STEM MONOPOLE ANTENNA

INVENTORS

Jovan Lebaric; Andy Dao

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

The present application is based on, and claims priority from, U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/256,012, filed December 15, 2000.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is directed to wireless voice and data communications, and more particularly to manufacturing a monopole antenna as a unitary piece.

BACKGROUND

An antenna is a device that transmits electrical signals into free space. The signals may be, for example, received by another antenna in a proximate or a distant location. A common antenna configuration is the well-known monopole antenna. A typical monopole consists of a straight wire mounted above and operating against a ground plane. A transmission arrangement such as a transmission line feeds electrical signals to the monopole with the ground plane serves as the ground potential for the transmission arrangement. An insulator is used to provide

electrical separation between the monopole and the ground plane. As is well known in the art, the ground plane provides a mirror image for the monopole mounted above it so that from the perspective of the antenna it is as if another monopole antenna is located below the ground plane. In this way, the ground plane and the monopole antenna mimic a dipole antenna arrangement. For optimum performance of the monopole antenna at a particular frequency f of operation the length of the monopole antenna will be approximately one-quarter of the operating wavelength λ at that operating frequency f, or $\lambda/4$.

In general, for an antenna arrangement such as the typical monopole, the operating wavelength λ is related to the operating frequency f through the following relation:

$$\lambda = \frac{c}{f\sqrt{\varepsilon_r}} \tag{1}$$

where c is the speed of light in vacuum and ε_r is a relative permittivity associated with the insulator. Typically the operational frequency f is fixed by the application and the frequency limits design choices for the dimensional properties of the antenna.

Minimization of the space taken up by components is often of paramount importance in the design of devices such as wireless computing and other portable devices. For high-frequency applications that require antennas mounted on printed circuit boards, a typical monopole antenna arrangement may be impractical because of the antenna lengths at the high frequencies. A common substrate used to construct printed circuit boards is FR4® board has a relative permittivity ε_r of approximately 4.25. As an example of an antenna length at a high frequency, assuming that $\varepsilon_r \cong 1$, at an exemplary frequency of 5.25 GHz (5.25×10^9 Hz) the operating wavelength within the FR4 substrate will be approximately 57 millimeters (mm) and the

corresponding $\lambda/4$ length of the antenna will be approximately 14 mm. For some applications, antennas with comparable lengths simply consume too much space in the vertical direction relative to the ground plane so as to be prohibitive in terms of their use.

The need to decrease the length of antenna configurations relative to a ground plane has led to a number of antenna arrangements, particularly in instances where horizontal space is available relative the ground plane. One example is the inverted L antenna arrangement. The inverted L is essentially a typical monopole antenna that is bent at approximately 90 degrees. Typically, the total length of the inverted L antenna, including the bent portion, will be $\lambda/4$, however a significant portion of that length may be in the bent portion that is approximately parallel to the ground plane. This decreases the length of the antenna portion that protrudes in the vertical direction relative to the ground plane. In most practical cases, this length will be no less than $\lambda/8$ due to the need to provide mechanical support for the bent portion of the antenna.

While this inverted L arrangement can achieve significant improvement in length reduction from the typical monopole antenna arrangement, better performance and length reduction can be achieved with the well-known top hat antenna. FIG. 1 is a diagram illustrating a side view of a traditional top hat antenna **100** mounted on a printed circuit board (PCB) **102**. The top hat antenna **100** includes a disk or circular hat **104** of radius r and diameter d, and a cylindrical stem **106** of height h. Generally, the stem **106** and the circular hat **104** of the top hat antenna **100** are distinct pieces that are fused together via any of a series of well-known manufacturing processes to realize the top hat antenna **100**. The top hat antenna **100** could also be machined from a single piece of metal. The PCB **102** includes a layer **108** of dielectric

material, a ground plane **110**, and a microstrip line or feed strip **112**. The thicknesses of the dielectric layer **108**, the ground plane **110**, and the feed strip **112** are exaggerated relative to the top hat antenna **100** and to one another for purposes of illustration. For example, the feed strip **112** and the ground plane **110** are typically microthin layers of metal, for example, copper. The feed strip **112** includes a contact area **114** and forms a microstrip with the ground plane **110** and the dielectric layer **108** to provide electrical signals to the top hat antenna **100** at the contact area **114** where the strip **112** contacts the stem **106**. Typically, the stem **106** of the top hat antenna **100** is soldered or otherwise fused to the feed strip **112** at the contact area **114**. The dielectric layer **108** insulates the top hat antenna **100** from the ground plane **110**. The top hat antenna **100** operates against the ground plane **108** to similarly mimic a dipole antenna effect.

The height h of the stem **106** together with the diameter d of the circular hat **104** are typically equal to one quarter of the operating wavelength λ at the operating frequency f, or $\lambda/4$. Typically, this implies that the height h of the stem **106** and thus the top hat antenna **100** approaches as low as $\lambda/12$. The top hat antenna **100** is an electrically small antenna, that is, the length of the antenna **100** is much smaller than the operating wavelength λ. In general, the performance of the traditional top hat antenna **100** at a particular operating frequency will vary according to the dimensions d and h of the antenna **100**. Overall, the top hat antenna **100** provides substantial savings in terms of height relative to the ground plane **110**.

One drawback of the traditional top hat antenna arrangement relates to mounting the top hat antenna on a PCB. The antenna is typically soldered or otherwise fused to the top of the PCB and to a microstrip line. Actually soldering the top hat antenna to the PCB is a complicated and

mechanically precarious procedure in and of itself. The shape of the top hat antenna requires that an operator or a machine apply the solder at a difficult angle. A traditional monopole antenna does not present the same degree of difficulty in soldering. Soldering either the monopole or the top hat antenna to the top side of the PCB, however, is a process step that might not otherwise be necessary on the top side of the PCB but for the mounting of antennas. Put another way, a top hat antenna or a monopole antenna might be the only element that requires soldering to the top side of the PCB.

It would be desirable to provide a structurally stable arrangement for mounting an antenna that eliminates a soldering process on the top side of a printed circuit board, and that alleviates many of the difficulties inherent in mounting certain types of antennas on the printed circuit board.

An additional drawback of the traditional top hat antenna arrangement relates to manufacturability of the antenna. While a traditional top hat antenna may be machined from a single piece of metal, the antenna is generally formed by soldering, or by otherwise fusing, two distinct pieces of material to each other, one piece representing the circular hat, for example, and one piece representing the stem, for example. A manufacturing process that serves to accomplish this soldering or fusing together of pieces will typically be somewhat complicated and prone to error because of the lengths and the sizes of the pieces involved. As a result, the process typically proves to be fairly expensive on a per element basis and may be quite costly to implement on a mass production basis.

It would be desirable to provide an antenna of minimal length, in terms of its height when positioned above a ground plane, that is less complicated and less expensive to manufacture than

a traditional top hat antenna but that does not significantly compromise performance relative to, for example, the traditional top hat antenna.

SUMMARY

Methods of manufacturing antennas that are capable of being mounted on printed circuit boards are presented.

A method of manufacturing an antenna according to a presently preferred embodiment is presented in a first aspect of the present invention. The antenna is capable of being mounted on a printed circuit board. The design dimensions of a unitary piece of material are selected according to an operating wavelength. The unitary piece of material is stamped out from a larger section of material according to the design dimensions to form an antenna. The unitary piece includes a circular area and a stem area. The circular area has a center and an outer region. The stem area has a first end and a second end. The first end is joined with the outer region. The unitary piece is bendable at the first end and the outer region.

A method of manufacturing an antenna according to a presently preferred embodiment is presented in a second aspect of the present invention. The antenna is capable of being mounted on a printed circuit board. The design dimensions of a unitary piece of material are selected according to an operating wavelength. The unitary piece of material is stamped out from a larger section of material according to the design dimensions to form an antenna. The unitary piece includes a circular area, a stem area, and a foot area. The circular area has a center and an outer region. The stem area has a first end and a second end. The first end is joined with the outer region. The unitary piece is bendable at the first end and the outer region. The foot area has a

third end and a fourth end. The third end is joined with the second end. The unitary piece is bendable at the third end and the second end.

A method of manufacturing an antenna according to a presently preferred embodiment is presented in a third aspect of the present invention. The antenna is capable of being mounted on a printed circuit board. The design dimensions of a unitary piece of material are selected according to an operating wavelength. The unitary piece of material is stamped out from a larger section of material according to the design dimensions to form an antenna. The unitary piece includes a circular area, a stem area, and a root area. The circular area has a center and an outer region. The stem area has a first end and a second end. The first end is joined with the outer region. The unitary piece is bendable at the first end and the outer region. The root area has a third end and a fourth end. The third end is joined with the second end. The second end has a first width and the third end has a second width. The first width exceeds the second width.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The foregoing and other features, aspects, and advantages will become more apparent from the following detailed description when read in conjunction with the following drawings, wherein:

FIG. 1 is a diagram illustrating a top hat antenna from the prior art;

FIG. 2 is a diagram illustrating a top view of an exemplary continuous, unitary piece of material used to form an exemplary side stem antenna according to a first presently preferred embodiment;

FIG. 3 is a diagram illustrating a three dimensional view of the exemplary unitary piece of material of FIG. 2 formed into the shape of the exemplary side stem antenna of FIG. 2;

FIG. 4 is a diagram illustrating a three dimensional view of the exemplary side stem antenna of FIGS. 2-3 mounted on a printed circuit board;

FIG. 5 is a diagram illustrating a top view of an exemplary continuous, unitary piece of material used to form an exemplary side stem antenna according to a second presently preferred embodiment;

FIG. 6 is a diagram illustrating a three dimensional view of the exemplary unitary piece of material of FIG. 5 formed into the shape of the exemplary side stem antenna of FIG. 5;

FIG. 7 is a diagram illustrating a three dimensional view of the exemplary side stem antenna of FIGS. 5-6 mounted on a printed circuit board;

FIG. 8 is a diagram illustrating a top view of an exemplary continuous, unitary piece of material used to form an exemplary side stem antenna according to a third presently preferred embodiment;

FIG. 9 is a diagram illustrating a three dimensional view of the exemplary unitary piece of material of FIG. 5 formed into the shape of the exemplary side stem antenna of FIG. 8;

FIG. 10 is a diagram illustrating a top view of an exemplary continuous, unitary piece of material used to form an exemplary central stem, or slotted hat, antenna according to a fourth presently preferred embodiment;

FIG. 11 is a diagram illustrating a three dimensional view of the exemplary unitary piece of material of FIG. 10 formed into the shape of the exemplary slotted hat antenna of FIG. 10;

FIG. 12 is a diagram illustrating a three dimensional view of the exemplary slotted hat antenna of FIGS. 10-11 mounted on a printed circuit board;

FIG. 13 is a diagram illustrating a top view of an exemplary continuous, unitary piece of material used to form an exemplary central stem, or slotted hat, antenna according to a fifth presently preferred embodiment;

FIG. 14 is a diagram illustrating a three dimensional view of the exemplary unitary piece of material of FIG. 13 formed into the shape of the exemplary slotted hat antenna of FIG. 13;

FIG. 15 is a diagram illustrating a three dimensional view of the exemplary slotted hat antenna of FIGS. 13-14 mounted on a printed circuit board;

FIG. 16 is a diagram illustrating a top view of an exemplary continuous, unitary piece of material used to form an exemplary central stem, or slotted hat, antenna according to a sixth presently preferred embodiment;

FIG. 17 is a diagram illustrating a three dimensional view of the exemplary unitary piece of material of FIG. 16 formed into the shape of the exemplary slotted hat antenna of FIG. 16;

FIG. 18 is a diagram illustrating a three dimensional view of an exemplary top hat antenna, according to a seventh presently preferred embodiment, mounted on a printed circuit board;

FIG. 19 is a diagram illustrating the exemplary top hat antenna of FIG. 18;

FIG. 20 is a diagram illustrating an exemplary portion of an exemplary antenna capable of being mounted on a printed circuit board in a exemplary mounting system shown in FIG. 27;

FIG. 21 is a diagram illustrating an exemplary portion of an exemplary antenna capable of being mounted on a printed circuit board in an exemplary mounting system shown in FIGS. 25-26;

FIG. 22 is a diagram illustrating a top view of an exemplary transmission feed according to FIG. 18.

FIG. 23 is a diagram illustrating a top view of an exemplary transmission feed according to FIG. 15.

FIG. 24 is a diagram illustrating a top view of an exemplary transmission feed according to FIG. 4.

FIG. 25 is a diagram illustrating a side view of an exemplary mounting system, built into a printed circuit board according to a eighth presently preferred embodiment, to mount the exemplary antenna of FIG. 21;

FIG. 26 is a diagram illustrating a bottom view of the exemplary mounting system of FIG. 25;

FIG. 27 is a diagram illustrating a side view of an exemplary mounting system, built into a printed circuit board according to an ninth presently preferred embodiment, to mount the exemplary antenna of FIG. 20;

FIG. 28 is a graph illustrating performance characteristics relating to input impedance for an exemplary implementation of the exemplary antenna of FIG. 4;

FIG. 29 is a graph illustrating performance characteristics relating to bandwidth for the exemplary implementation of the exemplary antenna of FIG. 4;

FIG. 30 is a magnified view of the graph of FIG. 29;

FIG. 31 is a graph illustrating performance characteristics relating to input impedance for an exemplary implementation of the exemplary antenna of FIG. 15;

FIG. 32 is a graph illustrating performance characteristics relating to bandwidth for the exemplary implementation of the exemplary antenna of FIG. 15;

FIG. 33 is a magnified view of the graph of FIG. 32;

FIG. 34 is a graph illustrating performance characteristics relating to input impedance for an exemplary implementation of the exemplary antenna of FIG. 18;

FIG. 35 is a magnified view of the graph of FIG. 34;

FIG. 36 is a graph illustrating performance characteristics relating to bandwidth for the exemplary implementation of the exemplary antenna of FIG. 18; and

FIG. 37 is a magnified view of the graph of FIG. 36.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PRESENTLY PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The present invention will now be described in detail with reference to the accompanying drawings, which are provided as illustrative examples of preferred embodiments of the present invention.

Copending U.S. Applications Serial No. __/________ filed on ________, 2000 and entitled METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR MOUNTING A MONOPOLE ANTENNA, and Serial No. __/________ filed on ________, 2000 and entitled METHOD OF MANUFACTURING A CENTRAL STEM MONOPOLE ANTENNA, and any divisional or continuation applications issuing therefrom, are hereby incorporated by reference herein.

Presented herein is a top-loaded monopole antenna according to a presently preferred exemplary embodiment, the stem of which is preferably formed by bending a rectangular stem area at a circular hat area of a unitary piece of material such that the stem area is perpendicular to the circular hat and remains joined with the hat at the perimeter, or more broadly, the outer region of the hat. Of course, the stem is not limited to a rectangular shape, and other shapes may be used as suitable. For example, the stem may be tapered to increase in width as it approaches the outer region of the circular hat. Since the stem of the antenna is joined with the hat at the outer region of the hat, the antenna may be referred to as an outer-stem, or side stem, antenna. The material used to construct the antenna may be, for example, a metal such as copper, although any suitable material, or combination of materials, may be used. In a preferred embodiment, the antenna is made out of one continuous stamped piece of flat metal.

The antenna may be mounted onto a PCB by inserting an area of the antenna identified as the root into a through-hole or, more broadly, an opening, on the PCB. In another embodiment, the antenna may be surface mounted onto the PCB by soldering or otherwise fusing an area of the antenna identified as the foot onto, for example, a microstrip line on the PCB. The foot area is preferably bent at the stem area such that the foot area is perpendicular to the stem area and remains joined with the stem area. The physical dimensions of the antenna, including those of the circular hat and the stem in the circular hat from which the stem was cut, are specifically designed to achieve optimum performance at the desired operating frequency. The antenna preferably allows for inexpensive manufacturing and easy mounting on a PCB, while preferably exhibiting desirable performance in this environment.

As an example, a side stem antenna according to a presently preferred embodiment was simulated using an antenna computer simulation program and was built as a prototype. The particular side stem antenna included a circular hat, a stem, and a foot. The foot was used for surface-mounting the antenna onto a PCB in a 50 Ohm microstrip feed system. The antenna of this presently preferred embodiment was designed to operate at a frequency of 5.25 GHz with a bandwidth of around 350 MHz at a voltage standing wave ratio (VSWR) of less than 2 and a bandwidth of around 600 MHz at a VSWR of less than 3. This exemplary antenna radiates omni-directionally in the mounting plane with vertical polarization and gain greater than 1 dB.

The side stem antenna may be used, for example, in any product that requires an antenna to be mounted on a PCB, specifically an antenna that preferably operates at a frequency of 2 GHz or above. Of course, it should be understood that the antenna is not limited to frequencies in the GHz range or higher. Neither is the antenna limited to PCB mounting environments. By adjusting the dimensions of the physical geometry of the antenna to fit a particular application, the antenna may be used with different parameters and in different environments.

The side stem antenna as described herein is a minimal length monopole antenna that is less complicated and less expensive to manufacture than a traditional top hat antenna. The side stem antenna is easy to manufacture, since the antenna is preferably stamped out as a unitary piece of continuous material and preferably requires limited manipulation, i.e., bending, to achieve a desired physical shape. The side stem antenna provides comparable performance relative to, for example, the traditional top hat antenna and can, through adjustment of its dimensions, be designed to operate at a wide variety of frequencies and in many environments.

The Side Stem Antenna

Referring now to FIG. 2, it is a diagram illustrating a top view of an exemplary continuous, unitary piece of material **200** used to form an exemplary side stem antenna **200** according to a first presently preferred embodiment. The material **200** is illustrated prior to bending of the material **200** into a shape of the antenna **200**. The unitary piece of material **200** includes a circular hat area or hat **202**, a stem area or stem **204**, and a foot area or foot **206**. The circular hat area **202** includes a center **218** and an outer region **220** that extends along the portion of the perimeter of the material **200** that includes the circular hat area **202**. The dimensional parameters of the antenna **200** include a diameter d_h of the hat **202**, a radius r_h of the hat **202** that is preferably defined, for example, from the center **218** to a point **224** on the outer region **220** along a radial axis **222**, a width w_s of the stem **204**, a width w_f of the foot **206**, a length l_s of the stem **204**, and a length l_f of the foot **206**. In a preferred embodiment, the length l_f of the foot **206** is equivalent to the width w_s of the stem **204** and to the width w_f of the foot **206**, although the relative dimensions of the antenna **200** may vary as suitable according to the particular application in which the antenna **200** is used.

The dotted lines **226, 228** in FIG. 2 are included for purposes of illustration to indicate the various areas **202, 204, 206** and to identify desired lines at which the unitary piece of material **200** is bendable, or may be bent, to form the side stem antenna **200**. The material **200** may contain an impression or a ridge along a desired bending line, such as that identified by the dotted lines in FIG. 2, that aids in bending the material **200** into the shape of the antenna **200**. The length l_s of the stem **204** is defined between the dotted lines **226, 228**. The stem **204** is joined with the outer region **220** of the circular hat **202** at the dotted line **226**. The stem **204**

protrudes outward from the outer region **220** along the radial axis **222**. The unitary piece of material **200** is bendable, and thus an angle between the hat **202** and the stem **204** is adjustable, at the dotted line **226**. The length l_f of the foot **206** is defined between the dotted line **228** and an end **230** of the foot area **202** and of the material **200**. The foot **206** is joined with the stem **204** at the dotted line **228**. The unitary piece of material **200** is bendable, and thus an angle between the stem **204** and the foot **206** is adjustable, at the dotted line **228**.

FIG. 3 is a diagram illustrating a three dimensional view of the exemplary unitary piece of material **200**, formed into the shape of the exemplary side stem antenna **200**. The dimensional parameters of the antenna **200** further include a thickness t_h of the circular hat **202**, a thickness t_s of the stem **204**, and a thickness t_f of the foot **206**. In general, the unitary piece of material **200**, and thus the side stem antenna **200**, will have uniform thickness throughout the hat **202**, stem **204**, and foot **206** areas, although, of course, other thicknesses are possible. In a preferred embodiment, the material **200** is a metal material, such as copper, although any suitable conductive material may be used as suitable. The material **200** is preferably stamped out in the shape illustrated in FIG. 2 from a larger planar, flat, continuous, piece of material in a manufacturing process. Preferably, the material **200** is stamped out in accordance with the design dimensions of the side stem antenna **200**. Any cutting or stamping process may be used as suitable to stamp out the material **200** from the larger piece. The larger piece of material will typically be available in standard widths from material manufacturers and a standard width may be chosen, for example, for mechanical stability purposes, for durability, or for bendability.

In FIG. 3, the unitary piece of material **200** is bent into a shape capable of operating as an antenna. As shown in FIG. 3, preferably the unitary piece of material **200** is bent so that the hat

202 and the stem **204** are perpendicular to one another. Of course, the angle between the hat **202** and the stem **204** is variable and may be adjusted as suitable for performance or mechanical stability reasons, for example. Preferably the unitary piece **200** is bent so that the stem **204** and the foot **206** are perpendicular to one another. Of course, the angle between the stem **204** and the foot **206** is variable and may be adjusted as suitable for performance or mechanical stability reasons, for example.

Preferably, the design dimensions of the antenna **200** are selected in accordance with the environment within which the antenna is intended to operate. For example, in a preferred embodiment, the design dimensions are selected according to an operating frequency, and a corresponding operating wavelength, or corresponding ranges of these, for the antenna **200**.

Although selection of the design dimensions is a matter of design choice, as a designer must determine the relative importance of different performance criteria, some rules of thumb may accompany design intuition and numerical modeling of the design dimensions. For example, in a preferred embodiment, the desired length l_s of the stem **204** of the side stem antenna **200** is approximately one-tenth to one-twelfth of the operating wavelength, or from $\lambda/10$ to $\lambda/12$, in the interest of minimizing the height of the antenna **200** above, for example, a PCB. Preferably, the height of the antenna **200** above the PCB is roughly equivalent to the length l_s of the stem **204**. A design rule of thumb to achieve the length l_s and to maintain acceptable performance that is comparable to the traditional top hat antenna **100** illustrated in FIG. 1, is to make the radius r_h of the hat **202** approximately equivalent to the length l_s of the stem **204** so that:

$$d_h = 2r_h \approx 2l_s \qquad (2)$$

and

$$d_h + l_s = 2r_h + l_s \approx \frac{\lambda}{4} \qquad (3)$$

where, as above, d_h is the diameter of the hat **204**. In a preferred embodiment, the radius r_h of the hat and the length l_s of the stem are selected to satisfy (3) and to minimize l_s. For example, if the length l_s is selected to be approximately equal to $\lambda/12$, then according to (3) the radius r_h should be approximately equal to $\lambda/12$. As another example, if the length l_s is selected to be approximately equal to $\lambda/10$, then to satisfy (3) the radius r_h should be approximately equal to $\lambda/13$.

The antenna **200** is capable of being mounted on a printed circuit board (PCB), as shown in FIG. 4. The antenna **200** of FIG. 4 is mounted on a PCB **208** and contacts a transmission feed **216** that is laid out along the top side of the PCB **208**. The PCB **208** includes, for example, a substrate such as FR4® board, although other dielectric materials may be used as suitable. FIG. 24 is a diagram illustrating a top view of the exemplary transmission feed **216** of FIG. 4 without the antenna **200**. The transmission feed **216** preferably includes a microstrip line **214**, a taper region **212**, and a contact area or connecting pad **210**. Preferably, the transmission feed **216** is a microthin layer of metal film, such as copper, although other metals and conductive materials may be used as suitable.

As can been seen from FIG. 4, the purpose of the foot **206** of the antenna **200** is to mount the antenna **200** on a surface, such as the PCB **208**. Preferably, a process is used to solder, or

otherwise fuse, the foot **206** of the antenna **200** to the PCB **208**. The width w_f and the length l_f of the foot **206** are critical for mechanical stability of the antenna **200**. The dimensions are preferably carefully selected using mechanical intuition and numerical simulation so that the foot **206** is long enough and so that the foot **206**, and the stem **204** at its end nearest the foot **206**, are wide enough to mechanically support the antenna **200** and maintain the antenna **200** in the position illustrated in FIG. 4, i.e., so that the hat **202** is parallel to the PCB **208**. For example, if the length l_f of the foot **206** is too short relative to the rest of the antenna **200**, and provides no counterbalance to the stem **204** and the hat **206**, the foot **206** may peel off from the connecting pad **210**. Similarly, if the width w_f of the foot **206** and the width w_s of the stem is too thin relative to the hat, the antenna **200** may not be supported effectively, and may be prone to undesired bending or breaking.

The width w_f of the foot **206**, in turn, determines the width w_p of the connecting pad **210** and the width of the taper region **212** where the taper region **212** joins with the connecting pad **210**. The connecting pad **210** is preferably used to make electrical contact with the foot **206** and thus the antenna **200**, and to provide a surface onto which the foot **206** and the antenna **200** may be soldered. The microstrip line **214**, as is commonly known in the art, is a structure that behaves like a transmission line at microwave frequencies and that transmits electrical signals in conjunction with a dielectric layer and a ground plane, in this case with the PCB **208**. For a given width, such as width w_m, of microstrip line and a given height of the microstrip line above a ground plane, typically the thickness of the PCB layer, there is an impedance associated with the microstrip line. Preferably, the taper region **212** is used to match the input impedance of the antenna **200** with the microstrip line **214**. The length l_t of the taper region **212** is dependent on

how abrupt a transformation of the microstrip line **214** to the connecting pad **210** is acceptable for a particular application. The tradeoff for this parameter is between reducing the length l_{feed} of the transmission feed **216** to save area on the PCB **208** and avoiding unwanted reflections that can result from a more abrupt transformation from the width w_m of the microstrip line **214** to the width w_p of the connecting pad **210**. The length l_p of the connecting pad **210** preferably is determined according to the length l_f of the foot **206**.

Table I shows the results of a computer simulation run using a standard antenna design simulation software package, as well as the assumed values for various dimensions of an exemplary side stem antenna **200** implemented as in FIG. 4. The values for the dimensions of the exemplary side stem antenna **200** were obtained through iterative optimization using the software package. A exemplary prototype implementation of the side stem antenna **200** of FIG. 4 utilizes FR4® board as the dielectric material for the PCB **208**.

Table I

Simulation results for an exemplary implementation of the exemplary side stem antenna 200 with foot 206 of FIG. 4; including dimensions of the exemplary transmission feed 216 of FIGS. 4 and 24.

Element/Dimension	**Value**
Operating Frequency	5.25 GHz
Material **200** Thickness t_h, t_s, t_f	0.2 mm
Diameter of Hat **202** d_h; $2r_h$	8.432 mm

Length of Stem **204** l_s, ≈Height above PCB **208**	4.22 mm $[d_h = 2r_h \approx 2l_s;\ d_h + l_s = 2r_h + l_s \approx \frac{\lambda}{4}]$
Width of Stem **204** w_s; Width of Foot **206** w_f	1.69 mm
Length of Foot **206** l_f	1.69 mm
Length of Transmission Feed **216**	8.96 mm $[l_{feed} = l_p + l_t + l_m]$
Thickness of Transmission Feed **216**	0.07 mm (70 μm)
Impedance of Microstrip Line **214**	50 Ω
Width of Microstrip Line **214** w_m	0.45 mm
Length of Microstrip Line **214** l_m	4.76 mm
Length of Taper Region **212** l_t	1.9 mm
Width of Connecting Pad **210** w_p	2.3 mm
Length of Connecting Pad **210** l_p	2.3 mm
FR4® board (PCB **208**)	$\varepsilon_R \approx 4.25$

FIGS. 28-30 are graphs illustrating performance characteristics relating to input impedance and the bandwidth according to the exemplary implementation of the exemplary side stem antenna **200** of FIG. 4. In FIG. 28, the real and imaginary parts of the input impedance, in units of Ohms (Ω), of the antenna **200** on the vertical scale are plotted against frequency, in unit of GHz, on the horizontal scale. At the operating frequency *f* of 5.25 GHz, the real part of the

input impedance is approximately 50 Ω, so that the microstrip line **214** of the transmission feed **216**, which has an impedance of 50 Ω as shown in Table I, is effectively matched by the antenna **200**. In FIG. 29 the bandwidth of the antenna is shown with the magnitude of the voltage standing wave ratio (VSWR) plotted on the vertical scale against frequency on the horizontal scale. The bandwidth for a VSWR less than 3 is around 600 MHz, between 4.9 GHz and 5.5 GHz. FIG. 30 is a magnified portion of the graph in FIG. 29, focused so that the bandwidth for a VSWR less than 2 can more easily be discerned. The bandwidth for VSWR < 2 is around 370 MHz, between 5.05 GHz and 5.42 GHz. In a neighborhood of the operating frequency f =5.25GHz, the bandwidths are comparable to the bandwidths associated with a traditional top hat antenna, such as the top hat antenna **100** of FIG. 1.

Referring now to FIG. 5, it is a diagram illustrating a top view of an exemplary continuous, unitary piece of material **300** used to form an exemplary side stem antenna **300** according to a second presently preferred embodiment. As will be evident from inspection of FIG. 5, the antenna **300** is similar in nature to the antenna **200** and the description of the antenna **200** with regard to FIGS. 2-4, subject to the following additional commentary, will provide sufficient instruction to one skilled in the art. The exemplary side stem antenna **300** differs from the antenna **200** in that the material **300** used to form the antenna **300** includes a root area or root **306** rather than a foot area or foot **206**. The root **306** has a length l_r measured from an end **328** of a stem area or stem **304**, at which the root **306** is joined to the stem **304**, to an end **330** of the root **306**. The root **306** has a width w_r that, by definition of this embodiment, is preferably less than a width w_s of the stem **304**. That is, the width w_s preferably exceeds the width w_r.

In FIG. 6, the unitary piece of material **300** is bent into a shape capable of operating as an antenna. As shown in FIG. 6, preferably the unitary piece of material **300** is bent so that a hat area or hat **302** and the stem **304** are perpendicular to one another. Of course, the angle between the hat **302** and the stem **304** is variable and may be adjusted as suitable for performance or mechanical stability reasons, for example. Depending on the nature of the material **300** and a thickness t_s, t_h, t_r of the material **300** that is used for the antenna **300**, the root **304** may be bendable. However, by definition of this exemplary embodiment, the root **304** preferably does not bend at the end **328** at which the root **306** is joined to the stem **304**, but rather remains flat and in the same plane as with the stem **304** as illustrated in FIG. 6.

FIG. 7 is a diagram illustrating a three dimensional view of the exemplary side stem antenna **300** of FIGS. 5-6 mounted on a PCB **308**. The PCB **308** includes, for example, a substrate such as FR4® board, although other dielectric materials may be used as suitable. The stem **304** is preferably wider than the root **306** and the root **306** preferably lies in the same plane as the stem **304** for reasons that will become evident when viewing the antenna **300** of FIG. 7 and when reviewing the description below of mounting systems according to presently preferred embodiments. In FIG. 7, for example, the stem **304** is supported by a transmission feed **316** that is laid out along a top side of the PCB **308**, while the root **304** penetrates the PCB **308** through to a bottom side of the PCB **308**. The transmission feed **316** preferably includes a microstrip line **314**, a taper region **312** and a connecting pad **310**. Preferably, the transmission feed **316** is a microthin layer of metal film, such as copper, although other metals and conductive materials may be used as suitable. The connecting pad **310** is preferably semi-circular having a radius r_p and is joined with the taper region **312**. The connecting pad **310** may also be defined as a circle

so that the taper region **312** and the connecting pad **310** overlap in terms of area. The root **304** and thus the antenna **300** are preferably secured to the PCB **308** by a process that solders or otherwise fuses the root **304** to the bottom of the PCB **308** as explained in more detail below with regard to FIGS. 15, 23, 20, and 27.

Referring now to FIG. 8, it is a diagram illustrating a top view of an exemplary continuous, unitary piece of material **400** used to form an exemplary side stem antenna **400** according to a third presently preferred embodiment. As will be evident from inspection of FIG. 8, the antenna **400** is similar in nature to the antenna **200** and the description of the antenna **200** with regard to FIGS. 2-4, subject to the following additional commentary, will provide sufficient instruction to one skilled in the art. The exemplary side stem antenna **400** differs from the antenna **200** in that the material **400** used to form the antenna **400** includes a stem area or stem **404** that is gradually tapered from a first width w_{s1} at a dotted line **426** at which the stem **404** is joined with a hat area or hat **402**, to a second width w_{s2} at a dotted line **428** at which the stem **404** is joined with a foot area or foot **406**. The foot **406** has a width w_f that, by definition of this embodiment, is preferably less than the width w_{s1} of the stem **404**. and is preferably equal to the width w_{s2} of the stem **404**. Therefore, the width w_{s1} preferably exceeds the widths w_{s2} and w_f. In some embodiments, simulations on exemplary side stem antennas mounted on printed circuit boards with a similarly tapered stem showed performance improvements with regard to bandwidth. The tapered stem in a PCB mounting environment exploits the electric field that expands gradually alongside from the base of the tapered stem closest to the PCB to the top of the stem at the hat of the side stem antenna.

In FIG. 9, the unitary piece of material **400** is bent into a shape capable of operating as an antenna. As shown in FIG. 9, preferably the unitary piece of material **400** is bent so that the hat **402** and the stem **404** are perpendicular to one another. Of course, the angle between the hat **402** and the stem **404** is variable and may be adjusted as suitable for performance or mechanical stability reasons, for example. Preferably the unitary piece **400** is bent so that the stem **404** and the foot **406** are perpendicular to one another. Of course, the angle between the stem **404** and the foot **406** is variable and may be adjusted as suitable for performance or mechanical stability reasons, for example.

The Central Stem, or Slotted Hat Antenna

Referring now to FIG. 10, it is a diagram illustrating a top view of an exemplary continuous, unitary piece of material **500** used to form an exemplary central stem, or slotted hat, antenna **500** according to a fourth presently preferred embodiment. The material **500** is illustrated prior to bending of the material **500** into a shape of the antenna **500**. The unitary piece of material **500** includes a circular hat area or hat **502**, a stem area or stem **504**, and a foot area or foot **506**. The circular hat area **502** includes a center **518** and an outer region **520** that extends along the portion of the perimeter of the material **500** that includes the circular hat area **502**. The dimensional parameters of the antenna **500** include a diameter d_h of the hat **502**, a radius r_h of the hat **502** that is preferably defined, for example, from the center **518** to a point **524** on the outer region **520** along a radial axis **522**, a width w_s of the stem **504**, a width w_f of the foot **506**, a length l_s of the stem **504**, and a length l_f of the foot **506**. In a preferred embodiment, the length l_f of the foot **506** is equivalent to the width w_s of the stem **504** and to the width w_f of the foot **506**,

although the relative dimensions of the antenna **500** may vary as suitable according to the particular application in which the antenna **500** is used.

The dotted lines **526, 528** in FIG. 10 are included for purposes of illustration to indicate the various areas **502, 504, 506** and to identify desired lines at which the unitary piece of material **500** is bendable, or may be bent, to form the slotted hat antenna **500**. The material **500** may contain an impression or a ridge along a desired bending line, such as that identified by the dotted lines in FIG. 10, that aids in bending the material **500** into the shape of the antenna **500**. The length l_s of the stem **504** is defined between the dotted lines **526, 528**. The stem **504** has a first side **532** and a second side **534**. Preferably, the sides **532, 534** are defined by a process that stamps or cuts the stem **504** out of the circular hat **502** along the first side **532** and the second side **534**. The stem **504** is joined with the center **518** of the circular hat **502** at the dotted line **526**. Following the process of stamping or cutting, the stem **504** preferably remains joined with the center **518** of the hat **502** along the dotted line **526**. The stem **504** protrudes outward from the center **518** along the radial axis **522**. The unitary piece of material **500** is bendable, and thus an angle between the hat **502** and the stem **504** is adjustable, at the dotted line **526**, so that when the stem **504** is bent, a rectangular slot **536** is left in the hat **502**. The length l_f of the foot **506** is defined between the dotted line **528** and an end **530** of the foot area **502** and of the material **500**. The foot **506** is joined with the stem **504** at the dotted line **528**. The unitary piece of material **500** is bendable, and thus an angle between the stem **504** and the foot **506** is adjustable, at the dotted line **528**.

FIG. 11 is a diagram illustrating a three dimensional view of the exemplary unitary piece of material **500**, formed into the shape of the exemplary slotted hat antenna **500**. The

dimensional parameters of the antenna **500** further include a thickness t_h of the circular hat **502**, a thickness t_s of the stem **504**, and a thickness t_f of the foot **506**. In general, the unitary piece of material **500**, and thus the slotted hat antenna **500**, will have uniform thickness throughout the hat **502**, stem **504**, and foot **506** areas, although, of course, other thicknesses are possible. In a preferred embodiment, the material **500** is a metal material, such as copper, although any suitable conductive material may be used as suitable. The material **500** is preferably stamped out in the shape illustrated in FIG. 10 from a larger planar, flat, continuous, piece of material in a manufacturing process. Preferably, the material **500** is stamped out in accordance with the design dimensions of the slotted hat antenna **500**. Any cutting or stamping process may be used as suitable to stamp out the material **500** from the larger piece. The larger piece of material will typically be available in standard widths from material manufacturers and a standard width may be chosen, for example, for mechanical stability purposes, for durability, or for bendability.

In FIG. 11, the unitary piece of material **500** is bent into a shape capable of operating as an antenna. As shown in FIG. 11, preferably the unitary piece of material **500** is bent so that the hat **502** and the stem **504** are perpendicular to one another, leaving the rectangular slot **536** in the hat **502**. Of course, the angle between the hat **502** and the stem **504** is variable and may be adjusted as suitable for performance or mechanical stability reasons, for example. Preferably the unitary piece **500** is bent so that the stem **504** and the foot **506** are perpendicular to one another. Of course, the angle between the stem **504** and the foot **506** is variable and may be adjusted as suitable for performance or mechanical stability reasons, for example.

Preferably, the design dimensions of the antenna **500** are selected in accordance with the environment within which the antenna is intended to operate. For example, in a preferred

embodiment, the design dimensions are selected according to an operating frequency, and a corresponding operating wavelength, or corresponding ranges of these, for the antenna **500**.

Although selection of the design dimensions is a matter of design choice, as a designer must determine the relative importance of different performance criteria, some rules of thumb may accompany design intuition and numerical modeling of the design dimensions. For example, in a preferred embodiment, the desired length l_s of the stem **504** of the slotted hat antenna **500** is approximately one-tenth to one-twelfth of the operating wavelength, or from $\lambda/_{10}$ to $\lambda/_{12}$, in the interest of minimizing the height of the antenna **500** above, for example, a PCB. Preferably, the height of the antenna **500** above the PCB is roughly equivalent to the length l_s of the stem **504**. A design rule of thumb to achieve the length l_s and to maintain acceptable performance that is comparable to the traditional top hat antenna **100** illustrated in FIG. 1, is to make the radius r_h of the hat **502** approximately equivalent to the length l_s of the stem **504** so that (2) and (3) above are satisfied. In a preferred embodiment, the radius r_h of the hat and the length l_s of the stem are selected to satisfy (3) and to minimize l_s. For example, if the length l_s is selected to be approximately equal to $\lambda/_{12}$, then according to (3) the radius r_h should be approximately equal to $\lambda/_{12}$. As another example, if the length l_s is selected to be approximately equal to $\lambda/_{10}$, then to satisfy (3) the radius r_h should be approximately equal to $\lambda/_{13}$.

The antenna **500** is capable of being mounted on a printed circuit board (PCB), as shown in FIG. 12. The antenna **500** of FIG. 12 is mounted on a PCB **508** and contacts a transmission

feed **516** that is laid out along the top side of the PCB **508**. The PCB **508** includes, for example, a substrate such as FR4® board, although other dielectric materials may be used as suitable. The transmission feed **516** preferably includes a microstrip line **514**, a taper region **512**, and a contact area or connecting pad **510**. Preferably, the transmission feed **516** is a microthin layer of metal film, such as copper, although other metals and conductive materials may be used as suitable. FIG. 24 is a diagram illustrating a top view of the exemplary transmission feed **216** of FIG. 4 without the antenna **200**. The exemplary transmission feed **216** is analogous to the exemplary transmission feed **516**.

As can been seen from FIG. 12, the purpose of the foot **506** of the antenna **500** is to mount the antenna **500** on a surface, such as the PCB **508**. Preferably, a process is used to solder, or otherwise fuse, the foot **506** of the antenna **500** to the PCB **508**. The width w_f and the length l_f of the foot **506** are critical for mechanical stability of the antenna **500**. The dimensions are preferably carefully selected using mechanical intuition and numerical simulation so that the foot **506** is long enough and the foot **506**, and the stem **504** at its end nearest the foot **506**, are wide enough to mechanically support the antenna **500** and maintain the antenna **500** in the position illustrated in FIG. 12, i.e., so that the hat **502** is parallel to the PCB **508**. For example, if the length l_f of the foot **506** is too short relative to the rest of the antenna **500**, and provides no counterbalance to the stem **504** and the hat **506**, the foot **506** may peel off from the connecting pad **510**. Similarly, if the width w_f of the foot **506** and the width w_s of the stem is too thin relative to the hat, the antenna **500** may not be supported effectively, and may be prone to undesired bending or breaking.

The width w_f of the foot **506**, in turn, determines the width of the connecting pad **510** and the width of the taper region **512** where the taper region **512** joins with the connecting pad **510**. The connecting pad **510** is preferably used to make electrical contact with the foot **506** and thus the antenna **500**, and to provide a surface onto which the foot **506** and the antenna **500** may be soldered. The microstrip line **514**, as is commonly known in the art, is a structure that behaves like a transmission line at microwave frequencies and that transmits electrical signals in conjunction with a dielectric layer and a ground plane, in this case with the PCB **508**. For a given width, such as width w_m, of microstrip line and a given height of the microstrip line above a ground plane, typically the thickness of the PCB layer, there is an impedance associated with the microstrip line. Preferably, the taper region **512** is used to match the input impedance of the antenna **500** with the microstrip line **514**. The length of the taper region **512** is dependent on how abrupt a transformation of the microstrip line **514** to the connecting pad **510** is acceptable for a particular application. The tradeoff for this parameter is between reducing the length of the transmission feed **516** to save area on the PCB **508** and avoiding unwanted reflections that can result from a more abrupt transformation along the taper region **512** from the width of the microstrip line **514** to the width of the connecting pad **510**. The length of the connecting pad **510** preferably is determined according to the length of the foot **506**.

The rectangular slot **536** in the circular hat **502** has implications for the performance of the slotted hat antenna **500**. The current in a typical top hat antenna, such as the traditional top hat antenna **100** of FIG. 1 spreads radially outward in all directions equally over the circular hat **104**. If the rectangular slot **536** of material is removed from the circular hat **502**, there is a higher concentration of current around the slot **536**. So the slot width, that is, the width w_s of the stem

504, is one of the parameters that must be selected with care. If too much width w_s is selected for the stem **504**, the rectangular slot **536** in the hat **502** will be too wide and the resulting antenna **500** will suffer from a lack of rotational symmetry. In general, the narrower the stem **504**, the narrower the slot **536**, and the better the performance of the antenna **500**. If too small a width w_s is selected for the stem **504**, the antenna **500** will be less stable mechanically. In addition, a mass production process that utilizes current technology to manufacture the antenna **500**, the process of stamping out, or cutting, the stem **504** along the sides **532**, **534** is problematic. The smaller the width w_s of the stem **504** that is sought in production, the more likely that errors will occur, such as the stem **504** being inadvertently cut off. Since the stem **504** is not discarded from the stamping out or cutting process, but rather is used in the antenna **500**, the width w_s is a critical parameter that is limited by the process in question. A rule of thumb for selecting the stem **504** width w_s in the antenna **500** is to attempt to select the minimum stem **504** width w_s, for performance purposes, that provides both mechanical stability and support for the antenna **500** and that provides enough margin of error for current stamping out and cutting processes.

Referring now to FIG. 13, it is a diagram illustrating a top view of an exemplary continuous, unitary piece of material **600** used to form an exemplary slotted hat antenna **600** according to a fifth presently preferred embodiment. As will be evident from inspection of FIG. 5, the antenna **600** is similar in nature to the antenna **500** and the description of the antenna **500** with regard to FIGS. 10-12, subject to the following additional commentary, will provide sufficient instruction to one skilled in the art. The exemplary slotted hat antenna **600** differs from the antenna **500** in that the material **600** used to form the antenna **600** includes a root area

or root **606** rather than a foot area or foot **506**. The root **606** has a length l_r measured from an end **628** of a stem area or stem **604**, at which the root **606** is joined to the stem **604**, to an end **630** of the root **606**. The root **606** has a width w_r that, by definition of this embodiment, is preferably less than a width w_s of the stem **604**. That is, the width w_s preferably exceeds the width w_r.

In FIG. 14, the unitary piece of material **600** is bent into a shape capable of operating as an antenna. As shown in FIG. 14, preferably the unitary piece of material **600** is bent so that a hat area or hat **602** and the stem **604** are perpendicular to one another. Of course, the angle between the hat **602** and the stem **604** is variable and may be adjusted as suitable for performance or mechanical stability reasons, for example. Depending on the nature of the material **600** and a thickness t_s, t_h, t_r of the material **600** that is used for the antenna **600**, the root **604** may be bendable. However, by definition of this exemplary embodiment, the root **604** preferably does not bend at the end **628** at which the root **606** is joined to the stem **604**, but rather remains flat and in the same plane as with the stem **604** as illustrated in FIG. 14.

FIG. 15 is a diagram illustrating a three dimensional view of the exemplary slotted hat antenna **600** of FIGS. 13-14 mounted on a PCB **608**. The PCB **608** includes, for example, a substrate such as FR4® board, although other dielectric materials may be used as suitable. The stem **604** is preferably wider than the root **606** and the root **606** preferably lies in the same plane as the stem **604** for reasons that will become evident when viewing the antenna **600** of FIG. 15 and when reviewing the description below of mounting systems according to presently preferred embodiments. In FIG. 15, for example, the stem **604** is supported by a transmission feed **616** that is laid out along a top side of the PCB **608**, while the root **604** penetrates the PCB **608** through to a bottom side of the PCB **608**. The transmission feed **616** preferably includes a

microstrip line **614**, a taper region **612** and a contact area or connecting pad **610**. Preferably, the transmission feed **616** is a microthin layer of metal film, such as copper, although other metals and conductive materials may be used as suitable. FIG. 23 is a diagram illustrating a top view of the exemplary transmission feed **616** without the antenna **600**. The exemplary transmission feed **616** is also analogous to the exemplary transmission feed **316**. The connecting pad **610** of FIGS. 15, 23 is preferably semi-circular having a radius r_p and is joined with the taper region **612**. The connecting pad **610** may also be defined as a circle so that the taper region **612** and the connecting pad **610** overlap in terms of area. The root **604** and thus the antenna **600** are preferably secured to the PCB **608** by a process that solders or otherwise fuses the root **604** to the bottom of the PCB **608** as explained in more detail below.

The width w_r of the root **606** and preferably the width w_s of the stem **604** determine the radius r_p and the diameter d_p of the connecting pad **610** and the width of the taper region **612** where the taper region **612** joins with the connecting pad **610**. The connecting pad **610** is preferably used to make electrical contact with the root **606** and thus the antenna **600**, and to provide a surface to support the stem **604** and thus the antenna **600**. Preferably, the root **606** penetrates the connecting pad **610** through a pad hole **638**. Preferably, the pad hole **638** is shaped to firmly and tightly surround the root **606** to facilitate the electrical contact between the connecting pad **610** and the root **606**. The width w_{phole} of the pad hole **638** is preferably equivalent to the width w_r of the root **606**. The microstrip line **614**, as is commonly known in the art, is a structure that behaves like a transmission line at microwave frequencies and that transmits electrical signals in conjunction with a dielectric layer and a ground plane, in this case with the PCB **608**. For a given width, such as width w_m, of microstrip line and a given height of

the microstrip line above a ground plane, typically the thickness of the PCB layer, there is an impedance associated with the microstrip line. Preferably, the taper region **612** is used to match the input impedance of the antenna **600** with the microstrip line **614**. The length l_t of the taper region **612** is dependent on how abrupt a transformation of the microstrip line **614** to the connecting pad **610** is acceptable for a particular application. The tradeoff for this parameter is between reducing the length l_{feed} of the transmission feed **616** to save area on the PCB **608** and avoiding unwanted reflections that can result from a more abrupt transformation from the width w_m of the microstrip line **614** to the width of the taper region **612** where the taper region **612** joins with the connecting pad **610**.

Table II shows the results of a computer simulation run using a standard antenna design simulation software package, as well as the assumed values for various dimensions of an exemplary slotted hat antenna **600** implemented as in FIG. 15. The values for the dimensions of the exemplary slotted hat antenna **600** were obtained through iterative optimization using the software package. A exemplary prototype implementation of the slotted hat antenna **600** of FIG. 15 utilizes FR4® board as the dielectric material for the PCB **608**. Some of the exemplary dimensions in Table II relate to a particular mounting system, shown in FIG. 27 and described in more detail below, that was used in which the root **606** of the antenna **600** penetrated the PCB **608** and was soldered to the PCB **608** at the bottom side of the PCB **608**.

Table II **Simulation results for an exemplary implementation of the exemplary slotted hat antenna 600 with root 606 of FIG. 15; including dimensions of the exemplary transmission feed 616 of FIGS. 15, 23 and 27, and dimensions of the exemplary mounting system 1200 of FIG. 27.**	
Element/Dimension	**Value**
Operating Frequency	5.25 GHz
Material **600** Thickness t_h, t_s, t_r; Thickness of Connecting Pad Hole **638** t_{phole}	0.2 mm
Diameter of Hat **602** d_h; $2r_h$	9 mm
Length of Stem **604** l_s, ≈Height above PCB **608**	4.6 mm $[d_h = 2r_h \approx 2l_s;\ d_h + l_s = 2r_h + l_s \approx \frac{\lambda}{4}]$
Width of Stem **604** w_s	1.9 mm
Width of Root **606** w_r; Width of Connecting Pad Hole **638** w_{phole}	0.815 mm
Length of Root **606** l_r	can vary; longer than PCB **608** thickness
Length of Transmission Feed **616**	13.6 mm $[l_{feed} = r_p + l_t + l_m]$
Thickness of Transmission Feed **616**	0.07 mm (70 μm)
Impedance of Microstrip Line **614**	50 Ω
Width of Microstrip Line **614** w_m	0.45 mm

Length of Microstrip Line **614** l_m	5.88 mm
Length of Taper Region **612** l_t	6.52 mm
Diameter of Connecting Pad **610** d_p; $2r_p$	2.4 mm
Diameter of Island **648** d_i	2 mm
Diameter of Island Hole **654** d_{ihole}	1 mm
Diameter of Via Hole **656** $d_{viahole}$	1 mm
Outer Diameter of Moat **646** (Ground Plane **644** Gap) d_m	2.4 mm
FR4® board (PCB **608**)	$\varepsilon_R \approx 4.25$

FIGS. 31-33 are graphs illustrating performance characteristics relating to input impedance and the bandwidth according to the exemplary implementation of the exemplary slotted hat antenna **600** of FIG. 15. In FIG. 31, the real and imaginary parts of the input impedance, in units of Ohms (Ω), of the antenna **600** on the vertical scale are plotted against frequency, in unit of GHz, on the horizontal scale. At the operating frequency *f* of 5.25 GHz, the real part of the input impedance is around 35 Ω, so that the microstrip line **614** of the transmission feed **616**, which has an impedance of 50 Ω as shown in Table II, is effectively matched by the antenna **600** in the neighborhood of the operating frequency. In FIG. 32 the bandwidth of the antenna is shown with the magnitude of the voltage standing wave ratio (VSWR) plotted on the vertical scale against frequency on the horizontal scale. The bandwidth for a VSWR less than 3 is around 500 MHz, between 5.0 GHz and 5.5 GHz. FIG. 33 is a magnified portion of the graph in FIG. 32, focused so that the bandwidth for a VSWR less than 2

can more easily be discerned. The bandwidth for VSWR < 2 is around 300 MHz, between 5.1 GHz and 5.4 GHz. In a neighborhood of the operating frequency f=5.25GHz, the bandwidths are comparable to the bandwidths associated with a traditional top hat antenna, such as the top hat antenna **100** of FIG. 1.

Referring now to FIG. 16, it is a diagram illustrating a top view of an exemplary continuous, unitary piece of material **700** used to form an exemplary slotted hat antenna **700** according to a sixth presently preferred embodiment. As will be evident from inspection of FIG. 16, the antenna **700** is similar in nature to the antenna **200** and the description of the antenna **200** with regard to FIGS. 10-12, subject to the following additional commentary, will provide sufficient instruction to one skilled in the art. The exemplary slotted hat antenna **700** differs from the antenna **200** in that the material **700** used to form the antenna **700** includes a stem area or stem **704** that is gradually tapered from a first width w_{s1} at a dotted line **726** at a center **718** of the a hat area or hat **702** at which the stem **704** is joined with the hat **702**, to a second width w_{s2} at a dotted line **728** at which the stem **704** is joined with a foot area or foot **706**. The foot **706** has a width w_f that, by definition of this embodiment, is preferably less than the width w_{s1} of the stem **704**. and is preferably equal to the width w_{s2} of the stem **704**. Therefore, the width w_{s1} preferably exceeds the widths w_{s2} and w_f. In some embodiments, simulations on exemplary slotted hat antennas mounted on printed circuit boards with a similarly tapered stem showed performance improvements with regard to bandwidth. The tapered stem in a PCB mounting environment exploits the electric field that expands gradually alongside from the base of the tapered stem closest to the PCB to the top of the stem at the hat of the slotted hat antenna.

In FIG. 17, the unitary piece of material **700** is bent into a shape capable of operating as an antenna. As shown in FIG. 9, preferably the unitary piece of material **700** is bent so that the hat **702** and the stem **704** are perpendicular to one another. Of course, the angle between the hat **702** and the stem **704** is variable and may be adjusted as suitable for performance or mechanical stability reasons, for example. Preferably the unitary piece **700** is bent so that the stem **704** and the foot **706** are perpendicular to one another. Of course, the angle between the stem **704** and the foot **706** is variable and may be adjusted as suitable for performance or mechanical stability reasons, for example.

The Modified Top Hat Antenna

Referring now to FIG. 18, it is a diagram illustrating a three dimensional view of an exemplary top hat antenna **800**, according to a seventh presently preferred embodiment, mounted on a PCB **808**. The PCB **808** includes, for example, a substrate such as FR4® board, although other dielectric materials may be used as suitable. FIG. 19 is a diagram illustrating the exemplary top hat antenna **800** of FIG. 18. The exemplary top hat antenna **800** is a modified version of the traditional top hat antenna **100** of FIG. 1. The modified top hat antenna **800** includes a disk or circular hat **802**, a cylindrical stem **804**, and a cylindrical root **808**. The stem **804**, the circular hat **802** , and the root **806** are distinct pieces that are fused together via any of a series of well-known manufacturing processes to realize the modified top hat antenna **800**. In a preferred embodiment, the antenna **800** is made of a metal, such as copper, although any suitable conductive material may be used as suitable.

The dimensional parameters of the antenna **800** include a thickness t_h of the hat **802**, a diameter d_h of the hat **802**, a radius r_h of the hat **802**, a length l_s of the stem **804**, a diameter d_s of the stem **804**, a radius r_s of the stem **804**, a length l_r of the root **806**, a diameter d_r of the root **806**, and a radius r_r of the root **806**. In a preferred embodiment, the radius r_s of the stem **804** exceeds the radius r_r of the root **806**, although the relative dimensions of the antenna **800** may vary as suitable according to the particular application in which the antenna **800** is used. Preferably, the design dimensions of the antenna **800** are selected in accordance with the environment within which the antenna is intended to operate. For example, in a preferred embodiment, the design dimensions are selected according to an operating frequency, and a corresponding operating wavelength, or corresponding ranges of these, for the antenna **800**.

Although selection of the design dimensions is a matter of design choice, as a designer must determine the relative importance of different performance criteria, some rules of thumb may accompany design intuition and numerical modeling of the design dimensions. For example, in a preferred embodiment, the desired length l_s of the stem **804** of the modified top hat antenna **800** is approximately one-tenth to one-twelfth of the operating wavelength, or from $\lambda/10$ to $\lambda/12$, in the interest of minimizing the height of the antenna **800** above a PCB such as the PCB **808**. Preferably, the height of the antenna **800** above the PCB **808** of FIG. 18 is roughly equivalent to the length l_s of the stem **804**. A design rule of thumb to achieve the length l_s and to maintain acceptable performance that is comparable to the traditional top hat antenna **100** illustrated in FIG. 1, is to make the radius r_h of the hat **802** approximately equivalent to the length l_s of the stem **804** so that (2) and (3) above are satisfied. In a preferred embodiment, the radius r_h of the hat **802** and the length l_s of the stem **804** are selected to satisfy (3) and to

minimize l_s. For example, if the length l_s is selected to be approximately equal to $\lambda/12$, then according to (3) the radius r_h should be approximately equal to $\lambda/12$. As another example, if the length l_s is selected to be approximately equal to $\lambda/10$, then to satisfy (3) the radius r_h should be approximately equal to $\lambda/13$.

The antenna **800** of FIG. 19 is capable of being mounted on a PCB, as shown in FIG. 18. The antenna **800** of FIG. 19 is mounted on the PCB **808** and contacts a transmission feed **816** that is laid out along a top side of the PCB **808**. FIG. 22 is a diagram illustrating a top view of the exemplary transmission feed **816** of FIG. 18 without the antenna **800**. As noted above, the radius r_s of the stem **804** is preferably longer than the radius r_r of the root **806** for reasons that will become evident when viewing the antenna **800** of FIG. 18 and when reviewing the description below of mounting systems according to presently preferred embodiments. In FIG. 18, for example, the stem **804** is supported by the transmission feed **816**, while the root **804** penetrates the PCB **808** through to a bottom side of the PCB **808**. The transmission feed **816** of FIGS. 18 and 22 preferably includes a microstrip line **814**, a taper region **812** and a contact area or connecting pad **810**. Preferably, the transmission feed **816** is a microthin layer of metal film, such as copper, although other metals and conductive materials may be used as suitable. The connecting pad **810** of FIGS. 15 and 22 is preferably circular having a radius r_p and diameter d_p and is joined with the taper region **812**. The root **804** and thus the antenna **800** are preferably secured to the PCB **808** by a process that solders or otherwise fuses the root **804** to the bottom of the PCB **808** as explained in more detail below.

The radius r_r of the root **806** and preferably the radius r_s of the stem **804** determine the radius r_p and the diameter d_p of the connecting pad **810** and the width of the taper region **812** where the taper region **812** joins with the connecting pad **810**. The connecting pad **810** is preferably used to make electrical contact with the root **806** and thus the antenna **800**, and to provide a surface to support the stem **804** and thus the antenna **800**. Preferably, the root **806** penetrates the connecting pad **810** through a pad hole **838** of radius r_{phole}. Preferably, the pad hole **838** is shaped to firmly and tightly surround the root **806** to facilitate the electrical contact between the connecting pad **810** and the root **806**. The diameter d_{phole} of the pad hole **838** is preferably equivalent to the diameter d_r of the root **806**. The microstrip line **814**, as is commonly known in the art, is a structure that behaves like a transmission line at microwave frequencies and that transmits electrical signals in conjunction with a dielectric layer and a ground plane, in this case with the PCB **808**. For a given width, such as width w_m, of microstrip line and a given height of the microstrip line above a ground plane, typically the thickness of the PCB layer, there is an impedance associated with the microstrip line. Preferably, the taper region **812** is used to match the input impedance of the antenna **800** with the microstrip line **814**. The length l_t of the taper region **812** is dependent on how abrupt a transformation of the microstrip line **814** to the connecting pad **810** is acceptable for a particular application. The tradeoff for this parameter is between reducing the length l_{feed} of the transmission feed **816** to save area on the PCB **808** and avoiding unwanted reflections that can result from a more abrupt transformation from the width w_m of the microstrip line **814** to the width of the taper region **812** where the taper region **812** joins with the connecting pad **810**.

Table III shows the results of a computer simulation run using a standard antenna design simulation software package, as well as the assumed values for various dimensions of an exemplary top hat antenna **800** implemented as in FIG. 18. The values for the dimensions of the exemplary top hat antenna **800** were obtained through iterative optimization using the software package. A exemplary prototype implementation of the top hat antenna **800** of FIG. 18 utilizes FR4® board as the dielectric material for the PCB **808**. Some of the exemplary dimensions in Table III relate to a particular mounting system, shown in FIGS. 25 and 26 and described in more detail below, that was used in which the root **806** of the antenna **800** penetrated the PCB **808** and was soldered to the PCB **808** at the bottom side of the PCB **808**.

Table III

Simulation results for an exemplary implementation of the exemplary top hat antenna 800 with root 606 of FIG. 18; including dimensions of the exemplary transmission feed 816 of FIGS. 18, 23, and 25, and dimensions of the exemplary mounting system 1100 of FIGS. 25-26.

Element/Dimension	**Value**
Operating Frequency	5.25 GHz
Thickness of Hat **802** t_h	0.5 mm
Diameter of Hat **802** d_h; $2r_h$	11.5 mm
Length of Stem **804** l_s, ≈Height above PCB **808**	5 mm $[d_h = 2r_h \approx 2l_s;\ d_h + l_s = 2r_h + l_s \approx \frac{\lambda}{4}]$

Diameter of Stem **804** d_s; $2r_s$	2 mm
Diameter of Root **806** d_r; $2r_r$; Diameter of Connecting Pad Hole **838** d_{phole}	1 mm
Length of Root **806** l_r	can vary; longer than PCB **808** thickness
Length of Transmission Feed **816**	12.5 mm $[l_{feed} \cong d_p + l_t + l_m]$
Thickness of Transmission Feed **816**	0.07 mm (70 μm)
Impedance of Microstrip Line **814**	~53 Ω
Width of Microstrip Line **814** w_m	0.4 mm
Length of Microstrip Line **814** l_m	4.5 mm
Length of Taper Region **812** l_t	6 mm
Width of Taper Region **812** at Connecting Pad **810**	1 mm
Diameter of Connecting Pad **810** d_p; $2r_p$	2 mm
Diameter of Island **848** d_i	2 mm
Diameter of Island Hole **854** d_{ihole}	1 mm
Diameter of Via Hole **856** $d_{viahole}$	1 mm
Outer Diameter of Moat **846** (Ground Plane **844** Gap) d_m	2.4 mm
Diameter of Relief **858** in Middle Ground Plane **840** d_g	2 mm

<table>
<tr><td>FR4® board (PCB 808)</td><td>$\varepsilon_R \approx 4.25$</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Note: In a preferred embodiment, a foam, for example polystyrene, cylinder of height 4.5 mm, diameter ~12 mm, and having a 2 mm hole along the cylinder axis, could be used for vibration dampening and stem 804 protection.</td></tr>
</table>

FIGS. 34-37 are graphs illustrating performance characteristics relating to input impedance and the bandwidth according to the exemplary implementation of the exemplary top hat antenna **800** of FIG. 15. In FIG. 34, the real and imaginary parts of the input impedance, in units of Ohms (Ω), of the antenna **800** on the vertical scale are plotted against frequency, in unit of GHz, on the horizontal scale. FIG. 35 is a magnified portion of the graph in FIG. 34, focused so that the real part of the input impedance for the operating frequency can more easily be discerned. At the operating frequency f of 5.25 GHz, the real part of the input impedance is around 50 Ω, so that the microstrip line **814** of the transmission feed **816**, which has an impedance of 50 Ω as shown in Table II, is effectively matched by the antenna **800**. In FIG. 36 the bandwidth of the antenna is shown with the magnitude of the voltage standing wave ratio (VSWR) plotted on the vertical scale against frequency on the horizontal scale. The bandwidth for a VSWR less than 3 is around 1150 MHz, between 4.6 GHz and 5.75 GHz. FIG. 37 is a magnified portion of the graph in FIG. 36, focused so that the bandwidth for a VSWR less than 2 can more easily be discerned. The bandwidth for VSWR < 2 is around 750 MHz, between 4.8 GHz and 5.55 GHz. In a neighborhood of the operating frequency f=5.25GHz, the bandwidths are comparable to the bandwidths associated with a traditional top hat antenna, such as the top hat antenna **100** of FIG. 1.

Antenna Mounting Systems

FIG. 25 is a diagram illustrating a side view of an exemplary mounting system **1100,** built into the PCB **808** according to an eighth presently preferred embodiment, to mount an exemplary antenna **1000**. FIG. 21 is a diagram illustrating an exemplary portion of the exemplary antenna **1000** capable of being mounted on, for example, the PCB **808** in the exemplary mounting system **1100**. The antenna **1000** portion includes a cylindrical stem **1004** of radius r_s and diameter d_s, and a cylindrical root **1006** of radius r_r and diameter d_r. The antenna **1000** is intended to represent any of a wide variety of antennas having this configuration and is consistent with, for example, the exemplary modified top hat antenna **800** of FIGS. 18 and 19. The antenna **1000** can also be, for example, a modified straight wire monopole antenna, or a modified inverted L monopole antenna. The antenna **1000** is configured for insertion into an opening, such as a via hole, in the PCB **808.**

The exemplary mounting system **1100** built into the PCB **808** preferably includes the transmission feed **816** of FIGS. 18 and 22, an upper layer **842** of dielectric material, a lower layer **843** of dielectric material, a ground plane **844**, and an intermediate ground plane **840** located in between the dielectric material layers **842, 843** so that the ground plane **840** is located on a top side of the lower dielectric layer **843**. Although two layers of dielectric material are illustrated, the presently preferred embodiments and methods and systems described herein are not limited to two layers, and any number of layers may be used as suitable. The upper dielectric layer **842** has a top side **860** and is located on a top side of the intermediate ground plane **840**. The lower dielectric layer **843** has a bottom side **862**. The ground plane **844** is located and laid out along

the bottom side **862** of the lower dielectric layer **843** and the PCB **808**. The dielectric material for the layers **842**, **843** can be, for example, a dielectric substrate such as FR4® board material, although other dielectric materials may be used as suitable. Preferably, the transmission feed **816** is located and laid out along the top side **860** of the upper dielectric layer **842** and the PCB **808**. Preferably, the transmission feed **816** provides the antenna **1000** with electrical signals. Preferably, the transmission feed **816** and the ground planes **840, 844** are microthin layers of metal film, such as copper, although other metals and conductive materials may be used as suitable. An exemplary thickness for the feed **816** and the ground planes **840, 844** is 70 microns (0.07 mm) although any standard thicknesses or other thickness may be used as suitable. As described above, the transmission feed **816** preferably includes a microstrip line **814**, a taper region **812**, and a contact area or connecting pad **810** to receive and support the antenna **1000**. The connecting pad **810** has a diameter d_p and a radius r_p while the connecting pad hole **838** has a diameter d_{phole} and a radius r_{phole}. Although the system **1100** includes an intermediate ground plane **840**, in other embodiments, no intermediate ground plane **840** is utilized. Generally, one or more ground planes, or positive DC supply planes, may be used as suitable.

Preferably an opening, for example a via hole **856**, is formed through the PCB **808** and the dielectric layers **842, 843**. Preferably, the opening is formed by boring or drilling through the PCB **808**, with, for example, a drilling tool. Of course, any suitable tool may be used. The opening in the PCB **808** can be formed as a via hole **856** having a diameter $d_{viahole}$. As is known in the art, a via hole is a hole that is bored into a substrate, typically in order to make a shunt connection between two or more conductors. The via hole **856** is preferably a plated through-hole with plating **850** forming the walls of the via hole **856**. The PCB **808** and the dielectric

layers **842, 843** are preferably configured to receive the antenna **1000** through the opening. As illustrated in FIG. 25, the antenna **1000** is inserted into the opening on the top side **860** of the upper dielectric layer **842** and the PCB **808**, through the connecting pad hole **838**. Preferably, the cylindrical root **1006** is inserted through the connecting pad **810** into the opening on the top side **860** of the PCB **808**. Preferably, the cylindrical root **1006** makes electrical contact with the transmission feed **816**. Preferably, the connecting pad hole **810** of the transmission feed **816** fully surrounds the cylindrical root **1006** to make electrical contact. Preferably, the connecting pad **810** supports the cylindrical stem **1004**. The step drop in radius from the cylindrical stem **1004** to the cylindrical root **1006** provides mechanical stability for the antenna **1000**. That is, the antenna **1000**, when secured to the bottom of the PCB **808**, will not be permitted to wobble due to the shapes of the connecting pad **810** and the stem **1004** and root **1006** of the antenna **1000**. The stem **1004** preferably rests on the connecting pad **810** while the root **1006** preferably fits snugly into the connecting pad hole **838**, preventing lateral movement of the antenna **1000**.

The system **1100** includes an island **848** having a diameter d_i and a radius r_i. The island **848** includes an island hole **854** having a diameter d_{ihole} and radius r_{ihole}. Preferably, the island **848** is surrounded and defined by a circular gap area or moat **846** having an outer diameter d_m. The moat **846** preferably serves the purpose of providing electrical separation between the island **848** and the ground plane **844**, so that the island **848** does not make contact with the ground plane **844**. In a preferred embodiment, the moat **846** is created in the ground plane **844** to form the island **848**. Preferably, the opening is formed through the island **848** along with the PCB **808** including the intermediate ground plane **840**, and the dielectric layers **842, 843** so that the island **848** is configured to receive the antenna **1000** through the opening and the island hole **854**.

Preferably, the moat **846** is formed by etching in a PCB process fabrication step. Process fabrication steps, including etching processes, are well known in the art. Preferably, the middle or intermediate ground plane **840** includes a hole, or relief **858** having a diameter d_g. Preferably, the opening, the via hole **854**, the relief **858**, the island hole **854**, and the moat **846** are formed together and thus configure the respective elements with which they are associated to receive the antenna **1000**.

Preferably, the root **1006** of the antenna **1006** protrudes through the opening in the island **848** on the bottom side **862** of the PCB **808** once the antenna **1000** is inserted into the via hole **856**. The root **1006** of the antenna **1000** is preferably secured to the PCB **808** at the bottom side of the PCB **808** using a soldering process along the bottom side **862** of the PCB **808**. Of course, any suitable fusing process may be used to fix the antenna **1000** to the PCB **808**.

The island **848** is preferably configured to receive a material **854** to secure the antenna **1000** to the island. The material **854**, for example, soldering metal, is preferably introduced along the bottom side of the PCB **808** over the island **848** and into the via hole **856** if applicable to secure the antenna **1000** to the PCB **808**. Any suitable material **854** may be used; for example, soldering material may be used. In a preferred embodiment, the material **854** is introduced into the via hole **856** to fill any open areas between the antenna **1000** and the opening or via hole **856** via capillary attraction. As is known in the art, capillary attraction pulls the solder up into the opening to fill in any gap between the root **1006** and the plated-through hole, or via hole **856**.

FIG. 26 is a diagram illustrating a bottom view of the exemplary mounting system **1100** of FIG. 25. Preferably, the root **1006** of the antenna **1000** protrudes from the island hole **854** in the island **848**, while the moat **846** separates the island **848** from the ground plane **844**. The

material **852**, such as metal solder, that is used to affix the cylindrical root **1006** of the antenna **1000** to the island **848** and thus to the PCB **808**, is not shown in FIG. 26 for clarity.

FIG. 27 is a diagram illustrating a side view of an exemplary mounting system **1200**, built into the PCB **608** according to an ninth presently preferred embodiment, to mount an exemplary antenna **900**. FIG. 20 is a diagram illustrating an exemplary portion of the exemplary antenna **900** capable of being mounted on, for example, the PCB **608** in a exemplary mounting system **1200**. The antenna **900** portion includes a planar stem **904** of width w_s and thickness t_s, and a planar root **906** of width w_r, length l_r, and thickness t_r. The antenna **900** is intended to represent any of a wide variety of antennas having this configuration and is consistent with, for example, the exemplary antenna **300** of FIGS. 5-7 and the exemplary antenna **600** of FIGS. 13-15. The antenna **900** can also be, for example, a modified straight wire monopole antenna, or an modified inverted L monopole antenna. The antenna **900** is configured for insertion into an opening, such as a via hole, in the PCB **608**.

The exemplary mounting system **1200** built into the PCB **608** preferably includes the transmission feed **616** of FIGS. 15 and 23, a layer **642** of dielectric material, and a ground plane **644**. The dielectric layer **642** has a top side **660** and a bottom side **662**. The ground plane **644** is located and laid out along the bottom side **662** of the dielectric layer **642** and the PCB **608**. The dielectric material can be, for example, a dielectric substrate such as FR4® board material, although other dielectric materials may be used as suitable. Preferably, the transmission feed **616** is located and laid out along the top side **660** of the dielectric layer **642** and the PCB **608**. Preferably, the transmission feed **616** provides the antenna **900** with electrical signals. Preferably, the transmission feed **616** and the ground plane **644** are microthin layers of metal

film, such as copper, although other metals and conductive materials may be used as suitable. An exemplary thickness for the feed **616** and the ground plane **644** is 70 microns (0.07 mm) although any standard thicknesses or other thickness may be used as suitable. As described above, the transmission feed **616** preferably includes a microstrip line **814**, a taper region **812**, and a contact area or connecting pad **610** to receive and support the antenna **900**. The connecting pad **610** has a diameter d_p and a radius r_p while the connecting pad hole **638** has a diameter d_{phole} and a radius r_{phole}. Although the system **1200** includes one ground plane **644**, in other embodiments such as in the system **1100** of FIGS. 25-26, more than one ground plane is utilized. Generally, one or more of ground planes may be used as suitable.

Preferably an opening, for example a via hole **656**, is formed through the PCB **608** and the dielectric layer **642**. Preferably, the opening is formed by boring or drilling through the PCB **608**, with, for example, a drilling tool. Of course, any suitable tool may be used. The opening in the PCB **608** can be formed as a via hole **656** having a diameter $d_{viahole}$. As is known in the art, a via hole is a hole that is bored into a substrate, typically in order to make a shunt connection between two or more conductors. The via hole **656** is preferably a plated through-hole with plating **650** forming the walls of the via hole **656**. The PCB **608** and the dielectric layer **642** are preferably configured to receive the antenna **900** through the opening. As illustrated in FIG. 25, the antenna **900** is inserted into the opening on the top side **660** of the dielectric layer **642** and the PCB **608**, through the connecting pad hole **638**. Preferably, the planar root **906** is inserted through the connecting pad **610** into the opening on the top side **660** of the PCB **608**. Preferably, the planar root **906** makes electrical contact with the transmission feed **616**. Preferably, the connecting pad hole **610** of the transmission feed **616** fully surrounds the planar root **906** to make

electrical contact. Preferably, the connecting pad **610** supports the planar stem **904**. The step drop in width from the planar stem **904** to the planar root **906** provides mechanical stability for the antenna **900**. That is, the antenna **900**, when secured to the bottom of the PCB **608**, will not be permitted to wobble due to the shapes of the connecting pad **610** and the stem **904** and root **906** of the antenna **900**. The stem **904** preferably rests on the connecting pad **610** while the root **906** preferably fits snugly into the connecting pad hole **638**, preventing lateral movement of the antenna **900**.

The system **1200** includes an island **648** having a diameter d_i and a radius r_i. The island **648** includes an island hole **654** having a diameter d_{ihole} and radius r_{ihole}. Preferably, the island **648** is surrounded and defined by a circular gap area or moat **646** having an outer diameter d_m. The moat **646** preferably serves the purpose of providing electrical separation between the island **648** and the ground plane **644**, so that the island **648** does not make contact with the ground plane **644**. In a preferred embodiment, the moat **646** is created in the ground plane **644** to form the island **648**. Preferably, the opening is formed through the island **648** along with the PCB **608** and the dielectric layer **642** so that the island **648** is configured to receive the antenna **900** through the opening and the island hole **654**. Preferably, the moat **646** is formed by etching in a PCB process fabrication step. Process fabrication steps, including etching processes, are well known in the art. Preferably, the opening or via hole **656**, the island hole **654**, and the moat **646** are formed together and thus configure the respective elements with which they are associated to receive the antenna **900**.

Preferably, the root **906** of the antenna **906** protrudes through the opening in the island **648** on the bottom side **662** of the PCB **608** once the antenna **900** is inserted into the via hole

656. The root **906** of the antenna **900** is preferably secured to the PCB **608** at the bottom side of the PCB **608** using a soldering process along the bottom side **662** of the PCB **608**. Of course, any suitable fusing process may be used to fix the antenna **900** to the PCB **608**.

The island **648** is preferably configured to receive a material **652** to secure the antenna **900** to the island. The material **652**, for example, soldering metal, is preferably introduced along the bottom side of the PCB **608** over the island **648** and into the via hole **656** if applicable to secure the antenna **900** to the PCB **608**. Any suitable material **652** may be used; for example, soldering material may be used. In a preferred embodiment, the material **652** is introduced into the via hole **656** to fill any open areas between the antenna **900** and the opening or via hole **656** via capillary attraction. As is known in the art, capillary attraction pulls the solder up into the opening to fill in any gap between the root **906** and the plated-through hole, or via hole **656**.

Preferably, the design dimensions of the antennas **1000**, **900** and the mounting systems **1100**, **1200** are selected in accordance with the operating frequency and the environment within which the antenna is intended to operate. For example, in a preferred embodiment, the design dimensions are selected according to an operating frequency, and a corresponding operating wavelength, or corresponding ranges of these, for the antennas **1000, 900**.

Although selection of the design dimensions is a matter of design choice, as a designer must determine the relative importance of different performance criteria, some rules of thumb may accompany design intuition and numerical modeling of the design dimensions. For antennas that include a circular hat and a stem, the design rule of thumb to achieve the length l_s of around $\lambda/12$ to $\lambda/10$ and to maintain acceptable performance that is comparable to the traditional top hat antenna **100** illustrated in FIG. 1, is to make the radius r_h of the antenna hat

approximately equivalent to the length l_s of the stem as in (2) and (3). This rule may apply to the antennas **1000, 900**, depending on the type of antenna that is used.

Definitions as well as rules of thumb to achieve desired performance may be formulated as well for the design dimensions of the mounting system **1100 (1200)** of FIGS. 25-26 (FIG. 27).

- By definition, and referring to FIGS. 25-26 (FIG. 27):

$$d_m > d_i > d_{ihole}, \tag{4}$$

that is, the outer diameter d_m of the moat **846 (646)** exceeds the diameter d_i of the island **848 (648)**, while the island **848 (648)** exceeds the diameter d_{ihole} of the island hole **854 (654).**

- Preferably, the diameters of the holes related to the opening that receive the antenna **1000 (900)** are approximately equivalent:

$$d_{ihole} \cong d_{viahole}, \tag{5}$$

that is, the diameter d_{ihole} of the island hole **854 (654),** and the diameter of the via hole **856 (656)** are preferably equivalent to each other. Of course. these dimensions may vary in practice according to processes but are preferably designed to be equivalent.

- Generally, the diameter d_{phole} (width w_{phole}) of the connecting pad hole **838 (638)** is greater than or equal to the diameter d_r (width w_r) of the cylindrical (planar) root **1006 (906)**:

$$d_{phole} \geq d_r \quad (w_{phole} \geq w_r). \tag{6}$$

Since the connecting pad hole **838 (638)** preferably fully surrounds the cylindrical (planar) root **1006 (906)** in order to achieve electrical contact between the transmission feed **816 (616)** and the cylindrical (planar) root **1006 (906)**, then preferably the diameter d_{phole} (width w_{phole}) of the connecting pad hole **838 (638)** is approximately equivalent to the diameter d_r (width w_r) of the cylindrical (planar) root **1006 (906)**:

$$d_{phole} \cong d_r \quad (w_{phole} \cong w_r). \tag{7}$$

- Preferably, the diameter d_s (width w_s) of the cylindrical (planar) stem **1004 (904)** exceeds the diameter d_r (width w_r) of the cylindrical (planar) root **1006 (906)**:

$$d_s \geq d_r \quad (w_s \geq w_r), \tag{8}$$

and by definition and by (6):

$$d_p > d_{phole} \geq d_r \quad (d_p > w_{phole} \geq w_r), \tag{9}$$

that is, the diameter d_{phole} (width w_{phole}) of the connecting pad hole **838 (638)** is less than the diameter d_p of the connecting pad **810 (610)** and is greater than or equal to the diameter d_r (w_r)of the cylindrical (planar) root **1006 (906)**. Preferably, for support of the stem **1004 (904)**, the diameter d_p of the connecting pad **810 (610)** exceeds the diameter d_s (w_s) of the stem **1004 (904)**:

$$d_p > d_s \quad (d_p > w_s), \tag{10}$$

so that preferably, and by (7):

$$d_p > d_s > d_{phole} \cong d_r \quad (d_p > w_s > w_{phole} \cong w_r), \tag{11}$$

with solder or another material preferably filling in any open areas between the cylindrical (planar) root **1006 (906)** and the via hole **856 (656)**.

The following relationships between design dimensions are preferable for optimum performance of the antenna **1000 (900)** in the mounting system **1100 (1200)** with regard to bandwidth, and input and output impedance, although of course any suitable dimensions may be used.

- Preferably, the diameter d_i of the island **848 (648)** is greater than the diameter d_r (w_r) of the cylindrical (planar) root **1006 (906)**:

$$d_i > d_r \quad (d_i > w_r). \tag{12}$$

As the diameter d_i of the island **848 (648)** increases relative to the diameter d_r (w_r)of the cylindrical (planar) root **1006 (906)** the output impedance of the antenna decreases.

- Preferably, the diameter d_g of the relief **858** in the intermediate ground plane **840** and the outer diameter d_m of the gap area or moat **846 (646)** are, respectively, greater than or equal to the diameter d_p of the connecting pad **838 (638)** as follows:

$$d_g \geq d_p, \tag{13}$$

and

$$d_m \geq d_p \quad (d_m \geq d_p). \tag{14}$$

As used herein, the term transmission feed is intended to refer to a feed structure that may include a transmission line structure as well as a contact area or connecting pad. The transmission line structure may include a distributed element such as a microstrip line, or for example, a stripline. As is known in the art, a stripline is a strip of metal, for example, copper, sandwiched between two ground planes and a dielectric material. The transmission line structure may be any suitable implementation that may be modeled as a transmission line.

As used herein, the term bendable is intended broadly to refer to any configuration or state of affairs that allows bending to occur. For example, a material may be thin enough or pliant enough to bend. Any such material is thus bendable. As another example, a material may contain an impression or a ridge along a desired bending line that aids in bending the material. Any such material is thus bendable.

The antennas and mounting system described herein according to the presently preferred embodiments satisfy performance requirements with regard to impedance and bandwidth and minimize the corresponding area required on a PCB while reducing the costs associated with the manufacturing, mounting, and soldering processes. The antennas and mounting systems may be designed to operate according to a wide variety of frequencies and in a wide range of environments.

Although the present invention has been particularly described with reference to the preferred embodiments, it should be readily apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art that changes and modifications in the form and details may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. It is intended that the appended claims include such changes and modifications.